

FEBRUARY

Jacksonville Republican

"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 28. NO. 6. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., FEBRUARY 6, 1864. WHOLE NO. 1410

Jacksonville Republican

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Advertisements for office, five dollars, payable in advance.
Quotations, over ten lines charged at advertising rates.

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THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Ala.

Special Term, January 25, 1864.

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BRUGG BRUGG, BRUGG.

NOW on hand and receiving, a fresh supply of BRUGG, viz: Calumet, Blue Mass, Gunpowder, Chlorine, Salts, Saltpetre, Sulphur, Nitrate, Potash, Soda, Lime, Cement, Bricks, Tiles, &c., &c.

For sale by the undersigned, on the 15th day of January, 1864, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment.

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State of Alabama.

Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Ala., Special Term, January 10th, 1864.

This day came Joshua Draper, admr. of the estate of John Burgess jr. dec'd., and filed his petition setting forth that the said John Burgess jr. died seized and possessed of the following described personal property, to-wit: one negro man named Bion, about 34 years old, and one negro boy Joe, about 14 years old, also 600 bundles of fodder, more or less, one Baggey and harness, and one lot of seed cotton.

He further alleges, that a fair, equitable and beneficial division of said property cannot be made among the heirs and distributees without a rule thereof, and asks that an order of court be granted for that purpose.

It is therefore ordered by the court, that the 15th day of February next be set for the hearing and determining upon said petition, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. for three successive weeks prior to said day, and appear at a special term of said court, to be held at the court house of said county, on said 15th day of February, 1864, and defend against said petition if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office in the Town of Jacksonville, on this 10th day of Jan, 1864.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

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of salt or oil, or veins of coal, iron or other minerals, there shall be deducted from the gross amount of the annual rent a sum sufficient for the necessary annual repairs, not exceeding ten per centum on said rent, except that the rent derived from houses shall be subject to a deduction not exceeding five per cent for the annual repairs.

VI. If the income be derived by the tax payer from any other occupation, profession, employment or business, there shall be deducted from the gross amount of fees, compensation, profits, earnings, or commissions, the salaries of the clerks actually paid; and the rent of the office or other building used in the business, if hired and not owned by himself, the cost of the labor actually paid and not owned by himself, and the cost of the material other than machinery purchased for the use of his business, or to be converted into some other form in the course of his business. The income derived from all other sources shall be subject to no deduction what ever, and in estimating income there shall be included the value of the estimated annual rental of all dwellings, houses, buildings, or building lots in cities, towns, or villages, occupied by the owner, or owned and not occupied or hired, and the value of the estimated annual use of all slaves not engaged on plantations or farms, and not employed in some business or occupation the profits of which are taxed as income under this act. All joint stock companies and corporations shall reserve one-tenth of the annual earnings, set apart for dividend and reserved fund, to be paid to the collector of the Confederate tax, and the dividend then paid to the stock holder shall not be estimated as a part of his income for the purpose of this act. All persons shall give in an estimate of their income, and profits, derived from any other source whatever, and in doing so shall first state the gross amount in their receipts as individuals or members of a firm or partnership, and also state particularly each item for which a deduction is to be made and the amount to be deducted for it: Provided, That the incomes and profits upon which the above tax is to be imposed shall not be deemed to include the products of land which are taxed in kind, as hereinafter described: Provided further, That in case the annual earnings of said joint stock companies and corporations set apart as aforesaid, shall give a profit of more than ten and less than twenty per cent, upon their capital stock paid in, one-eighth of said sum so set apart shall be paid as a tax to the collector aforesaid, and hence said sum so set apart shall give a profit of more than twenty per cent, on their capital stock paid in, one-sixth thereof shall be reserved and paid as aforesaid.

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when the North has surrendered her liberties and beggared her finances, she will not be able permanently to hold her possessions in these terms. The Times admit that though we concede it to be quite possible that, overborn by constantly recruited members and immense resources the South may become unable to retain large armies in the field, yet between that and subjugation there is an interval which we do not expect to be filled up.

Currency Bill.

The Richmond Examiner, of the 22d inst., it has already been mentioned, has the currency bill passed the House of Representatives, in secret session last Saturday. It was considered by the Senate on Wednesday, and referred to the Finance Committee. The Finance Committee still have the bill before them, and on yesterday were expected to report to the Senate. The bill, it is said, proposes to issue the currency in the form of Treasury notes, not out standing more than six months after the date of the issue, and to be redeemed by the Treasury at the end of that period.

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News From Yanketown.

Yanketown, Jan. 20th, 1864.

A gentleman stopped over night in our village last night, who has made his home from the vicinity of Nashville, Tenn. He stopped along through the country, and he has seen some of the most interesting scenes of the war. He has seen the army of the Confederacy, and he has seen the army of the Union. He has seen the army of the Confederacy, and he has seen the army of the Union. He has seen the army of the Confederacy, and he has seen the army of the Union.

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actuates our noble, scared and war-worn veterans in the field. Exhibitions of such self-sacrificing ought to shame all cowards, at home, and kindle up a decent spirit of manliness in the breasts of lazy drones and dastards. We have got to conquer a peace, and the sooner the whole community comes to realize this, the better. The earlier we will have open ports, with peace and quiet throughout the land. *Roma Courier.*

[Special to the Atlanta Register.]
From the Front.

Baton, Jan. 22.—Secret information from North Alabama states that 20,000 infantry, Sherman's corps, five thousand cavalry, and several pieces of artillery, are at Huntsville. Only ten thousand men are garrisoning Chattanooga.

Indications are that the enemy will abandon East Tennessee, and advance from North Alabama.

It is reported that the enemy is preparing to make a raid on Savannah, Ga.

Cars will soon be running from Atlanta to Huntsville.

There is no force at Savannah.

The enemy has picked up a number of the Tennessee army at Bridgeport, Tenn., and is passing them in order out of their lines.

Two thousand cavalry (cavalry) passed through Savannah on the 15th, moving in the direction of Nashville.

But two regiments are at Bridgeport, and the rest are out to Nashville.

They are carrying off property, and giving out a number of orders.

Three regiments of negroes have passed through Nashville.

The enemy's movements indicate a general attack. They tell the citizens that they are going to give up the side of the river to the rebels.

Capture of Island No. Six.

Civil, Miss., January 22.
Col. J. M. Foster, has captured Island No. Six, also all the negroes and property on the island.

The negroes and property on the island are being carried off to the mainland.

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RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Six months, in advance, \$2.00
Three " " " " " 1.25
One " " " " " .50

Mr. Editor: Which is the worse, the man who declines to take Confederate money for old debts made on a specie basis, or the man who asks ten prices for property or provisions, or say they have none to sell?

We cannot see any difference, except the latter case where the sin

which they have publicly made, and urging them solemnly, to come to the weekly prayer meeting.

In undertaking to comply with this request he must confess himself somewhat embarrassed. Where shall we begin? What language shall we use? If the impelled state of our country, the wall of sorrow that is heaped on every side, and the solemn voice of divine providence is not sufficient to bring the people of a community to their knees and to the house of prayer; surely any argument, any entreaty from a humble disciple of Jesus will prove utterly unavailing. He will only present a few considerations which should close every house of business, and lead all at this time to the prayer meeting.

1. Neglecting these meetings for special prayer, is not only on the part of some, a violation of a solemn promise, but it manifests a degree of unbelief as to our dependence upon God for aid, and a growing indifference to our own spiritual advancement.

2. We have been taught during this cruel and bloody war, that we dare not lean upon an arm of flesh. The wisdom and the power of our greatest leaders have often been baffled; and in the midst of most brilliant successes our best Generals have fallen. Can not we pray for aid, and a growing indifference to our own spiritual advancement?

3. God, ever true to himself and to his word, has shown during this war his readiness to hear prayer. We need not recount the many instances of success to our arms which have followed days of fasting, humiliation and prayer, nor the wonderful manifestations of God's presence among our soldiers—all the circumstances that surround us point us upward to God, as our only help.

4. While our armies fight, our friends and fellow Christians—in the name of your brethren, in the name of your bleeding country, and in the name of our Lord and Redeemer, we ask you, we entreat you, once more to drop your worldly business every Thursday at 11 o'clock, a. m., and come to the place of prayer, and while our country makes one more grand rally around its standard, let us rally around the cross of Christ, and bow before his throne.

D. F. SMITH.

The Final Struggle.

The decisive hour approaches. Over our whole land broods that prophetic solemnity which never descends upon a people except upon the eve of momentous trial. Knowing the uncertainty of human events, it becomes us to be apprehensive in order that we may measure the dimensions of the evil to which we are eminently exposed. Apprehension is a necessary element in all courageous minds, and were we deficient here, we might conclude that it augured ill to our cause. We cannot exaggerate the danger that threatens the country. Imagination ceases to be imagination, and changes itself into the most real of the realities, as it pictures the insatiable revenge, the infamous tortures, the savage cruelties, with which this modern Moloch is preparing to celebrate his bloody rites around every altar where we have gathered our wives and children. If we were fighting a foe to which we owed allegiance, there would be hope for us in case of defeat. If we were fighting a power that had any shadow of claim upon our territory or services, there would be a foundation on which our conquered manhood could repose. But no such refuge is left us. Denied the fraternity which was our covenant right; denied the benefit of international law, which intrigues and falsehoods have perverted, we are to be denied final privilege of an overpowered people, & consigned to the horrors of slow extinction.

All this, however, is in our favor, if we employ the means that God has given into our hands. Pantheism is at its height. But fanaticism is short lived. All the central fires of the globe cannot keep its volcanoes in prolonged eruption. Pantheism is self-exhausting. Our task for 1864 is to help that process of self exhaustion, call it be accomplished in any other way than by heroic fighting, heroic praying and heroic suffering. We have done too much not to do more. We have fought too well not to fight better. We read the fortunes of the revolution in the ideas, the sentiments, the aspirations that are enlarging our reach of thought and giving and giving us a more comprehensive survey of the field of nature. We read them in the spirit of our hearts, in that devoted will in the last in our armies, and in the powers that illustrates their deeds. We read them in the awakening energy which, like the sea sends its waves to the furthest shore, is throbbing its mighty pulse for final conflict and final victory.

Charleston Mercury.

Proceedings of Congress.

Rolls, Feb. 10.—The House today agreed upon the amendments, and passed in secret session, the Military bill of the Senate, and returned the same to the Senate, after which the injunction of secrecy was removed. The principal amendments are these: All between the ages of 18 and 45, are declared in service in the field during the war. All in provost, hospitals and conscript service; all guards, agents of the quartermaster or commissary departments, shall be disabled soldiers, and if any more be required, the President shall call on the Governor of the State for quotas for such services of men not liable to military service; one dollar to each newspaper established on or before the 11th of October 1862, and published regularly since, who was editor or proprietor at the time, and who is a practical printer, president & teachers of colleges, and schools, regularly engaged, two years previous to the passage of this act, having 20 students; 1. white male, head of a family, having eight white males, dependent on his labor for support; one overseer to each farm of twenty slaves, where there is no white adult male; president, superintendent, auditor, and treasurer to each railroad doing military transportation; and such of the officers and employees as the superintendent shall deem necessary for the effective operation of the road, and

to exceed one to each mile in active use for military transportation; white officers and negroes fire companies in cities, &c., and authority is given the Secretary of War to grant exemptions to farmers when satisfied they will be more useful to the country by raising produce, than in the army; but such exemptions to cease whenever they fail diligently to employ themselves in the exclusive production of grain and provision, which must be sold to the Government and non-producers at not exceeding schedule prices; the House also passed the tax currency bill, and sent to the Senate for concurrence. Every measure of special importance before the House in secret session has been acted upon and sent to the Senate.

The Senate passed a bill to the effect that if any cavalry shall behave badly in the face of the enemy or destroy property without authority, it shall be dismounted and placed in the service as infantry, and repeats the law authorized partizan rangers. All rangers now organized, allowed the privilege of volunteering for the war as other soldiers, failing to do which in a reasonable time they will be dismounted and placed in service as infantry. One amendment to the military bill adopted by the House specifically excludes dentists from exemption.

Capture of a Rebel Editor.—The Nashville Press of the 21st says: Mr. Sam. P. Ivins, formerly editor of the Athens Post was among the Rebel prisoners brought down Thursday evening. He was not, we understand, in the Rebel army, but published a very decidedly Rebel sheet. He was captured in endeavoring to try to make his way into North Carolina. We understand that Gen. Howard recommends that he be sent to Fortress Monroe, to be exchanged for Mr. A. D. Richardson, one of the correspondents of the New York Tribune, now held as a prisoner in Richmond. Whether that disposition will be made of him is, we hear, not yet certain.

Rumor.—The Montgomery Mail of Sunday morning says we hear it rumored that the Yankees are landing in force at Pensacola. We do not vouch for the truth of the rumor—and but give it for what it is worth.

A short time since a fire broke out among the Yankee quarters at Yorktown Va., and by some means was conveyed to the magazine, which blew up with a fearful explosion; the concussion breaking the glass in the houses several miles distant in the country. A number of Yankees mostly natives from Boston, were killed by the explosion.

Re-Enlistment of Troops.

ORANGE COUNTY, Feb. 4.—The work of re-enlisting goes bravely on. The sixth, eighth, twelfth and sixty-first regiments Mahone's Virginia brigade, re-enlisted for the war yesterday.

Engagement near Newbern, N. C.

Richmond, February 4.—The following official dispatch has been received from King's Co., dated the 20: Gen. Cooper: I made a reconnoissance within a mile and a half of Newbern, with Hoke's brigade, a part Chiswell's corps. We met the enemy in force at Campbell's Creek; killed and wounded about one hundred, and captured thirteen officers, two hundred and eighty privates, fourteen negroes, two rifled pieces and caissons, three hundred stands of small arms, four ambulances, thirty wagons, fifty-five animals, a quantity of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and two flags.

Commander Wood captured and destroyed the U. S. gunboat Underwood. Our loss was thirty-five killed, and wounded.

[Signed] J. E. PICKETT, Major General Commanding.

The Currency Bill.—We are well assured that the Confederate Senate has passed the currency bill in secret session, and that what is known as Old Man's plan—a tax on the currency—is rejected. The House bill has been radically amended; and we are disposed to believe that the ground of compromise between the two Houses will be the constitution of the new currency, limited to two hundred millions of dollars and sustained either by a pledge of cotton, or a special appropriation of future revenues. The fact is, Congress has got to reorganize the currency, and before the two Houses can accommodate their difference, it is not unlikely the session may expire. —Richmond Examiner, 6th inst.

What a Texas Want.—We copy a conclusion of a communication in the Houston Telegraph from an old veteran of '36: I want fifty men, such as I can pick to begin with, and permission to raise it to one hundred and fifty; and of such men as I may accept, I want over-daring, God fearing men—men who will never ask quarter nor take a prisoner—men who will ever hold inviolate the purity of woman; be she friend or foe—men who are willing to dance before any man, such as the enemy may be pleased to play in short men who are willing to serve only under a black flag. And may our God give victory to the just. Amen; & amen!

THE LATEST FROM MISSISSIPPI.

By a gentleman who came over from Demopolis, we learn the latest news from Mississippi. The Federals were known to be in the vicinity of Decatur, Newton

county, Miss. in force, on Saturday evening, and Gen. Loring in their front. This is reliable.

A rumor was current in Demopolis yesterday morning that the Yankees were within 8 miles of Meridian, and that an other Federal column was on its march to join them via Grenada.

While we cannot vouch for the truth of those rumors, they come in a shape that gives them plausibility. The cars are now only running to Cuba, and news of a reliable character is very hard to obtain.

The last heard from Gen. Lee had crossed to the east side of Pearl river in the enemy's rear.

At the Atlanta Register of the 12th inst. says that rumor advises us that Longstreet has passed Knoxville moving South. He is said to have captured a number of prisoners and large quantities of supplies at Lenoir's, ten miles this side of Knoxville. Such are the stories current at Dalton yesterday.

Destruction of a Wagon train by Wirt Adams.

Mobile, Feb. 13.—A special to the Mobile Evening News, dated Newton, Miss. says Wirt Adams attacked a wagon train near Decatur yesterday evening, destroying forty wagons and killing mules and drivers. The infantry coming up in force, he was unable to bring off the captures. His loss was six killed and wounded.

Discovery of an Alleged Plot to liberate the Prisoners and Assassinate the President.

ARREST OF THE RINGLEADERS AND SEIZURE OF DOCUMENTS.

For several days past says the Richmond Examiner of the 8th inst., the Government has been in possession of fact that hinted, beyond a doubt, to the existence of a secret organization of disloyal men, having for its object the forcible release of the Yankee prisoners held at Libby and on Bel Isle, the assassination of the President and the destruction of the Government buildings and workshops located here.

Captain Maccubbin, chief of the detective corps, was assigned the duty of penetrating the mysteries of the case, and threading the details through the labyrinths of rumor, to their head and source. That official put the matter into the hands of two of his most experienced detectives, Messrs Reese and Michel who immediately set to work, and on Saturday night, they arrested at his home on Seventh and E streets, between Main and Franklin, a German named A. W. Heinz, a baker, upon the charge of being a prominent member of the treasonable association. He was forthwith charged with inciting Confederate soldiers to mutiny and the assassination of the President. The detective seized, along with Heinz, a great number of the most important papers, including the roll of membership of the organization, and documents of such character as to leave no doubt of his crime, and the criminality of others. The documents were taken possession of yesterday by Gen. Winder who ordered Heinz to be placed in secure quarters at Castle Thunder, and allow him no communication whatever with any outside parties.

Heinz, reputed ringleader, has always been looked upon as a disloyal man, and his associate treason are all pretty much of his own character and special standing.

It is possible that other arrests will follow, as the treason will be probed to its depth, no matter what its effects.

The People of Alabama!

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ALA., Montgomery, Feb. 6th, 1864.

The recent action of Congress has deprived the State of the materials of the second class Militia. It is important to the defense of the State, that Alabama shall have more troops subject to the call of her Commander in Chief. We have within the State the materials for an efficient army. It is nothing but the spirit, the prompt and willing spirit to fight, as each citizen to guard our firesides, and drive the hireling Yankees from our borders. We are threatened with raids into the heart of the State.

As your executive chief, I call upon the middle aged, the young men and the boys, to organize into companies at once, and report, without delay, that they are organized and ready. I cannot suppose that Alabamians will wait to be drafted into the service. The enthusiasm to re-enlistment of our troops in the Virginia and Tennessee armies, has caused a thrill or joyful hope to animate the heart of even the cowering and dependent. If these battle scared heroes who, for three years have carried their lives in their hands, ready to be sacrificed in the defense of their homes and liberty, are willing to battle on whilst the feet of a hated foe is pressing on our soil, shall we at home be laggards in the race of glory? I trust that no such damning stigma shall rest upon the honored name of Alabama.

I confidently expect a happy, prompt and noble response to this call.

The rolls of companies will be reported to Adjutant General.

T. H. WATTS, Governor of Alabama.

All persons within the State will give the above one in person, and forward bills to Executive office for settlement.

NOTICE.—My wife, Nancy A. Stewart, having left my bed and board, without any cause whatever, I therefore forwarn all persons from harboring or crediting her on my account. Feb. 4, 1864.

ALX. STEWART.

I will be at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving the taxes, &c. A manual attendance of the payees is earnestly solicited.

Pre. No. 8, Warden's office, Monday March 7.

1. Lewis Phillips, Tuesday, 8.

2. Kansas, Wednesday, 9.

3. Peck's Hill, Thursday, 10.

4. Alexandria, Friday, 11.

5. Polkville, Saturday, 12.

6. Sulphur Springs, Monday, 13.

7. Madison, Tuesday, 14.

8. Oxford, Wednesday, 15.

9. June Bug, Thursday, 16.

1. Jacksonville, Fri. & Sat., 13, 14.

2. Cross Plains, Monday, 21.

3. Ladiga, Tuesday, 22.

4. Borden's, Monday, 23.

5. Phipps, Tuesday, 24.

6. Pine Bluff, Wednesday, 25.

7. Fair Play, Thursday, 26.

8. Abernethy, Friday, April 1.

9. Pleasant Hill, Saturday, 2.

10. Pine Grove, Monday, 4.

11. Sagar Hill, Tuesday, 5.

12. Yonah's Road, Wednesday, 6.

13. White Plains, Thursday, 7.

14. Rabbit Town, Friday, 8.

Feb. 20, 1864. F. M. TREDAWAY, T. A.

In Chancery, 38th District, (Calhoun county) Northern Division, Alabama.

Lewis G. Caldwell, At Rules before the Register, Monday 15 day of February, 1864.

Gabriel B. Douthett, Ex'r &c. day of February, 1864.

Polly A. Grady, et al.

THIS day came the Plaintiff by their Solicitor, and upon motion, and it appeared to the satisfaction of the Register, by the affidavit of said Solicitor, that the Defendants Lydia Cannon (wife of Cornelius Cannon) & Eliza Hampton, wife of Eliza Hampton, are non residents of this State, and that the former is a resident of the State of Illinois, in the United States, and the latter a resident of the State of Texas in the Confederate States, and that their respective post offices are unknown to said Plaintiff, and that the defendant Isaac A. Jones, has been absent from the State more than six months, from and previous to the filing of the original bill of complaint, in the Confederate States army, and that he believes them to be respectively over 21 years old—It is therefore ordered by said Register, that the said defendants, Lydia Cannon, Eliza Hampton, and Isaac A. Jones, respectively be and appear before said Register, at his office in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Alabama, before the 15th day of April, 1864, and answer or demur to Plaintiff's original bill now on file in the above stated cause, or a decree pro confesso will be entered against them—and that this order be published for four consecutive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala.

Given under my hand this 15th day of February, 1864.

WM. M. HANES, Register.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for Calhoun county, Ala. Special Term, February 9, 1864.

At this term of the court came J. C. Teague, as the Administrator of the Estate of John M. Teague, deceased, and filed in court the account and vouchers of his administration for a final settlement of his said intestate a late administrator of the estate of Samuel Teague, deceased; and the 22nd day of March, 1864 is set for making said settlement; and all persons concerned are notified to appear on that day and contest said account if they think proper.

Feb. 20. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said county, Special Term, Feb. 13th, 1864.

At this term of the court came Wm. Virden, Administrator of the Estate of Samuel McDuffie, deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a partial settlement and distribution of said Estate; and the 15th day of March, 1864, is set for making said settlement; and all persons concerned are notified to appear on that day and contest said account if they think proper.

Feb. 20. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Administrators' Sale.

THE undersigned, Administrators of the estate of John Burgess, jr. late of Calhoun county, Ala.; deceased, under and by virtue of an order of the Probate court of said county, will, on Monday the 21st day of March, 1864, at the late residence of said deceased, as a said county, offer for sale to the high bidder for cash, the personal property of said deceased, to-wit: one Negro man about 34 yrs old, o' e Negro boy 14 yrs old, one Buggy and Harness, lot of cotton, Rice, &c. &c. JOSHUA DRAPER, Adm. Feb. 20, 1864.

Notice to Creditors.

THE Probate of Cherokee county, Ala. has this day appointed the undersigned administrator of the Estate of Alexander A. Stewart, late of said county, dec. The creditors of the said estate are notified to present their claims against said estate, duly proven to me in the time specified by law or the same will be barred. Persons owing the estate will come forward and make payment. My Post Office is Ladiga, Ala. ARCHIBALD A. STEWART, Adm. February 9, 1864.

INDEPENDENT SCOUTS.

Now is the Time to Volunteer. CAPT. WARREN S. REESE, commanding Maj. General Wheeler's Escort, has been duly authorized to raise his company to a squadron, now offers to those who wish to enter the service, an opportunity of doing so, in the most pleasant branch of the service. The command will have no picket duty to perform, and will report to no one but the commanding General of the cavalry corps, and will enjoy more privilege than any other command in the service. Refugees from Tennessee and Kentucky, wishing to visit their homes, by joining this command, will have frequent opportunities of doing so, for these States will be our field of operations. Capt. Reese may be found during the next three weeks at Ladiga, Calhoun county, near Anderson at Cross Plains, and near Goodwin at Jacksonville, where they will muster into the service all who wish to join the command. Do not wait to be conscripted, but volunteer, and secure the Bounties and other advantages which accrue to those who enter the service willingly. Any one who has a company of 50, yet attached to no command, will be received in our squadron. Ladiga, Feb. 6, 1864.

which they have publicly made, and urging them solemnly, to come to the weekly prayer meeting.

In undertaking to comply with this request he must confess himself somewhat embarrassed. Where shall we begin? What language shall we use? If the impelled state of our country, the wall of sorrow that is heaped on every side, and the solemn voice of divine providence is not sufficient to bring the people of a community to their knees and to the house of prayer; surely any argument, any entreaty from a humble disciple of Jesus will prove utterly unavailing. He will only present a few considerations which should close every house of business, and lead all at this time to the prayer meeting.

1. Neglecting these meetings for special prayer, is not only on the part of some, a violation of a solemn promise, but it manifests a degree of unbelief as to our dependence upon God for aid, and a growing indifference to our own spiritual advancement.

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D. F. SMITH.

The Final Struggle.

The decisive hour approaches. Over our whole land broods that prophetic solemnity which never descends upon a people except upon the eve of momentous trial. Knowing the uncertainty of human events, it becomes us to be apprehensive in order that we may measure the dimensions of the evil to which we are eminently exposed. Apprehension is a necessary element in all courageous minds, and were we deficient here, we might conclude that it augured ill to our cause. We cannot exaggerate the danger that threatens the country. Imagination ceases to be imagination, and changes itself into the most real of the realities, as it pictures the insatiable revenge, the infamous tortures, the savage cruelties, with which this modern Moloch is preparing to celebrate his bloody rites around every altar where we have gathered our wives and children. If we were fighting a foe to which we owed allegiance, there would be hope for us in case of defeat. If we were fighting a power that had any shadow of claim upon our territory or services, there would be a foundation on which our conquered manhood could repose. But no such refuge is left us. Denied the fraternity which was our covenant right; denied the benefit of international law, which intrigues and falsehoods have perverted, we are to be denied final privilege of an overpowered people, & consigned to the horrors of slow extinction.

All this, however, is in our favor, if we employ the means that God has given into our hands. Pantheism is at its height. But fanaticism is short lived. All the central fires of the globe cannot keep its volcanoes in prolonged eruption. Pantheism is self-exhausting. Our task for 1864 is to help that process of self exhaustion, call it be accomplished in any other way than by heroic fighting, heroic praying and heroic suffering. We have done too much not to do more. We have fought too well not to fight better. We read the fortunes of the revolution in the ideas, the sentiments, the aspirations that are enlarging our reach of thought and giving and giving us a more comprehensive survey of the field of nature. We read them in the spirit of our hearts, in that devoted will in the last in our armies, and in the powers that illustrates their deeds. We read them in the awakening energy which, like the sea sends its waves to the furthest shore, is throbbing its mighty pulse for final conflict and final victory.

Charleston Mercury.

Proceedings of Congress.

Rolls, Feb. 10.—The House today agreed upon the amendments, and passed in secret session, the Military bill of the Senate, and returned the same to the Senate, after which the injunction of secrecy was removed. The principal amendments are these: All between the ages of 18 and 45, are declared in service in the field during the war. All in provost, hospitals and conscript service; all guards, agents of the quartermaster or commissary departments, shall be disabled soldiers, and if any more be required, the President shall call on the Governor of the State for quotas for such services of men not liable to military service; one dollar to each newspaper established on or before the 11th of October 1862, and published regularly since, who was editor or proprietor at the time, and who is a practical printer, president & teachers of colleges, and schools, regularly engaged, two years previous to the passage of this act, having 20 students; 1. white male, head of a family, having eight white males, dependent on his labor for support; one overseer to each farm of twenty slaves, where there is no white adult male; president, superintendent, auditor, and treasurer to each railroad doing military transportation; and such of the officers and employees as the superintendent shall deem necessary for the effective operation of the road, and

to exceed one to each mile in active use for military transportation; white officers and negroes fire companies in cities, &c., and authority is given the Secretary of War to grant exemptions to farmers when satisfied they will be more useful to the country by raising produce, than in the army; but such exemptions to cease whenever they fail diligently to employ themselves in the exclusive production of grain and provision, which must be sold to the Government and non-producers at not exceeding schedule prices; the House also passed the tax currency bill, and sent to the Senate for concurrence. Every measure of special importance before the House in secret session has been acted upon and sent to the Senate.

The Senate passed a bill to the effect that if any cavalry shall behave badly in the face of the enemy or destroy property without authority, it shall be dismounted and placed in the service as infantry, and repeats the law authorized partizan rangers. All rangers now organized, allowed the privilege of volunteering for the war as other soldiers, failing to do which in a reasonable time they will be dismounted and placed in service as infantry. One amendment to the military bill adopted by the House specifically excludes dentists from exemption.

Capture of a Rebel Editor.—The Nashville Press of the 21st says: Mr. Sam. P. Ivins, formerly editor of the Athens Post was among the Rebel prisoners brought down Thursday evening. He was not, we understand, in the Rebel army, but published a very decidedly Rebel sheet. He was captured in endeavoring to try to make his way into North Carolina. We understand that Gen. Howard recommends that he be sent to Fortress Monroe, to be exchanged for Mr. A. D. Richardson, one of the correspondents of the New York Tribune, now held as a prisoner in Richmond. Whether that disposition will be made of him is, we hear, not yet certain.

Rumor.—The Montgomery Mail of Sunday morning says we hear it rumored that the Yankees are landing in force at Pensacola. We do not vouch for the truth of the rumor—and but give it for what it is worth.

A short time since a fire broke out among the Yankee quarters at Yorktown Va., and by some means was conveyed to the magazine, which blew up with a fearful explosion; the concussion breaking the glass in the houses several miles distant in the country. A number of Yankees mostly natives from Boston, were killed by the explosion.

Re-Enlistment of Troops.

ORANGE COUNTY, Feb. 4.—The work of re-enlisting goes bravely on. The sixth, eighth, twelfth and sixty-first regiments Mahone's Virginia brigade, re-enlisted for the war yesterday.

Engagement near Newbern, N. C.

Richmond, February 4.—The following official dispatch has been received from King's Co., dated the 20: Gen. Cooper: I made a reconnoissance within a mile and a half of Newbern, with Hoke's brigade, a part Chiswell's corps. We met the enemy in force at Campbell's Creek; killed and wounded about one hundred, and captured thirteen officers, two hundred and eighty privates, fourteen negroes, two rifled pieces and caissons, three hundred stands of small arms, four ambulances, thirty wagons, fifty-five animals, a quantity of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and two flags.

Commander Wood captured and destroyed the U. S. gunboat Underwood. Our loss was thirty-five killed, and wounded.

[Signed] J. E. PICKETT, Major General Commanding.

The Currency Bill.—We are well assured that the Confederate Senate has passed the currency bill in secret session, and that what is known as Old Man's plan—a tax on the currency—is rejected. The House bill has been radically amended; and we are disposed to believe that the ground of compromise between the two Houses will be the constitution of the new currency, limited to two hundred millions of dollars and sustained either by a pledge of cotton, or a special appropriation of future revenues. The fact is, Congress has got to reorganize the currency, and before the two Houses can accommodate their difference, it is not unlikely the session may expire. —Richmond Examiner, 6th inst.

What a Texas Want.—We copy a conclusion of a communication in the Houston Telegraph from an old veteran of '36: I want fifty men, such as I can pick to begin with, and permission to raise it to one hundred and fifty; and of such men as I may accept, I want over-daring, God fearing men—men who will never ask quarter nor take a prisoner—men who will ever hold inviolate the purity of woman; be she friend or foe—men who are willing to dance before any man, such as the enemy may be pleased to play in short men who are willing to serve only under a black flag. And may our God give victory to the just. Amen; & amen!

THE LATEST FROM MISSISSIPPI.

By a gentleman who came over from Demopolis, we learn the latest news from Mississippi. The Federals were known to be in the vicinity of Decatur, Newton

county, Miss. in force, on Saturday evening, and Gen. Loring in their front. This is reliable.

A rumor was current in Demopolis yesterday morning that the Yankees were within 8 miles of Meridian, and that an other Federal column was on its march to join them via Grenada.